

Nitze briefs Bonn on missile talks

BONN (R) — The chief U.S. negotiator at American-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles briefed the Bonn government Monday amid signs of disarray on the issue in West Germany's ruling coalition. Paul Nitze, who resumes the talks in Geneva on Thursday, briefed Defence Minister Manfred Woerner and disarmament experts on the state of the negotiations and was due to meet conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl later Monday. NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe later this year have become a central theme in the heated campaign for a West German general election on March 6.

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King, Queen to visit Belgium

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court announced on Monday that His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor will pay a three-day official visit to Belgium on Jan. 26 at the invitation of King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola. During the visit, King Hussein will have talks with the Belgian monarch, prime minister and high-ranking officials. The Royal Court announcement said an official delegation including high-ranking officials will accompany the King to Belgium.

Fateh to hold meeting in Aden on Jan. 28

AMMAN (Petra) — The revolutionary council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, will hold a meeting in Aden on Jan. 28. Officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman said the meeting is of special significance because it "would draw up the strategy of the Fateh movement in the next meeting of the Palestine National Council" (PNC). The revolutionary council earlier endorsed the meetings between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and talks to reach a form of confederation between the PLO and Jordan. Sources in the PLO Amman office said the PLO executive committee and the general secretaries are expected to hold an extended meeting in Aden in the next two days.

Tareq Aziz replaces Hammadi as foreign minister

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi has been relieved of his post and replaced by Deputy prime minister Tareq Aziz. Baghdad Radio reported Monday. A decree issued by the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) appointed Dr. Hammadi as minister of state at the presidential office. The decree, announced by Baghdad Radio, have no reason for the change but it was believed to be due to Dr. Hammadi's illness. Dr. Hammadi has been out of Iraq for medical treatment for the past two months. The nature of his illness was not known. He had been foreign minister since 1974.

Turkish cargo ship sinks in Black Sea

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish cargo ship sank in the Black Sea off the coastal town of Uneye early Monday and all 11 crew were missing, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. The 750-ton cargo ship Kaptan Hasan Hantul was carrying iron ore from Istanbul to the Black Sea town of Hopa when she sank in a heavy storm, the agency said.

Irish soldier charged with killing 3 comrades in UNIFIL

DUBLIN (R) — An Irish soldier has been charged with murdering three comrades shot on duty with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the army said Sunday night. The charge follows inquiries in Lebanon into the deaths of Corp. Gregory Morrow and privates Peter Burke and Thomas Murphy in a deserted valley near the village of Tébaine last October, a spokesman said.

Earthquake hits S.E. Mexico

MEXICO CITY (R) — A strong earthquake measuring 6.6 on the open-ended Richter scale rocked southeastern Mexico early Monday but there were no immediate reports of casualties or serious damage, Mexican officials said. The Mexican Meteorological Institute said the quake occurred at 2:18 a.m. (0818 GMT) and its epicentre was located off the Pacific coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas states. The quake was also felt in Mexico City where it measured 3.4 on the Richter scale, an institute spokesman said.

Explosion injures 1 Israeli soldier

Blast rocks Khalde as talks resume

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — A rocket exploded Monday close to a hotel where Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators were gathering for talks on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

One Israeli soldier was slightly injured but there was apparently no damage to the hotel and the talks went ahead as planned.

The rocket smashed into a shop on the ground floor of a war-scarred apartment block about 400 metres from the hotel, blowing metal shutters into the street and smashing windows.

Israeli officers found shrapnel in the ruins which they said indicated the projectile had been a Katyusha rocket of the type commonly used by Palestinian commandos and Lebanese militiamen. The officers said the rocket appeared to have been fired from an area of Beirut under the control of a U.S.-French-Israeli peacekeeping force.

There have been a series of accusations that anti-Israeli commandos are operating from behind the Multinational Force's lines.

A spokesman for the U.S. Marines, who patrol the area of Beirut closest to Khalde, said American forces had not detected any firing from their sector.

Captain Dale Dye added: "We consider it very unlikely that it

could have been fired from our area without us detecting it."

Israeli soldiers have been ambushed several times in recent weeks on a main road which runs around Beirut near the Multinational Force's positions and then heads south past the beach-front hotel where the three-way negotiations are being held.

There have been several tense incidents between Israeli soldiers searching areas close to positions manned by U.S. Marines and Washington has protested to Israel about attempts by Israeli soldiers to push past U.S. checkpoints.

Monday's attack followed the discovery in early December of five Katyusha rockets in a South Lebanese border village close to the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Shmona, where other sessions of the withdrawal talks are being held.

There are various types of the Soviet-built Katyusha rocket but the one most commonly found in Lebanon has a range of about 10 kilometres.

The talks themselves Monday were overshadowed by deep dif-

ferences between Lebanon and Israel on several topics and by the apparent failure of recent diplomatic efforts by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

Lebanese negotiators, who have seen their position substantially supported by Mr. Habib, took a tough line Monday on Israeli demands for special security arrangements in South Lebanon and normal relations between Israel and Lebanon.

A Lebanese spokesman said, Lebanon's chief delegate Antoine Fatah had explained his country's position on the Israeli demands "which Lebanon cannot accept without exposing its internal and external situation to crisis and danger."

The spokesman did not spell out what the Israeli demands were.

But Lebanese official sources said the main problem was that Israel was asking for early-warning stations in South Lebanon manned by its own experts.

The Lebanese regard the proposal as infringing on their sovereignty and bound to provoke opposition both within Lebanon and from its neighbour, Syria.

Syria has indicated it may not pull its troops out of north and east Lebanon if it is not satisfied with the conditions for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the south.

There were also signs that Israel and Lebanon were continuing to



Israeli soldiers inspect damaged shop after a Katyusha rocket hit the building injuring an Israeli soldier during talks in Khalde Monday. (AP wirephoto)

disagree about the nature of future relations between them.

The Lebanese spokesman said that Mr. Fatah had put forward "the framework for a protocol regulating relations" and the negotiators had then gone on to

discuss security arrangements for South Lebanon.

But an Israeli spokesman said his government was still insisting on "good neighbourly relations", a formula implying a closeness of ties which Lebanon is resisting.

Habib leaves for U.S.

'Israel can't ignore Syrian missiles'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel said Monday it could not be expected to ignore a serious threat to its security that it said was posed by the deployment of long-range anti-aircraft missiles by Syria. Israeli ambassador Yehuda Blum said in a letter to the president of the Security Council that it was well known that Syria had been engaged in a "deliberate policy of beefing up its already formidable military arsenal through the introduction in recent weeks of long-range Soviet missiles." These were capable of penetrating deep into the airspace of neighbouring countries and Syria was thus intentionally escalating the arms race in a region already replete with conflicts and tensions, he said in the letter, published Monday.

Hussein returns after Gulf talks

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home on Monday from Oman at the end of an Arab tour which also included Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain.

During the tour, King Hussein acquainted the leaders of these Arab countries with the Jordanian efforts on the Arab and international levels. He also reviewed with them joint Arab action on the international level and the Arab efforts to achieve just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

King Hussein was met at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id

"showed identity of views on the future steps which should be taken on the international level to reach a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem."

The Jordanian and Omani sides discussed the current situation and affirmed that the settlement should ensure the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the regaining of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights," he added.

The two sides also emphasised the need for Lebanon's unity, and sovereignty on all its territories,

Habib leaves for U.S.

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib left for Washington Monday after failing to bring Israel and Lebanon closer to agreement on an Israeli troop withdrawal and future relations between the two countries.

Mr. Habib bad spent more than a week in the Middle East conferring with Israeli and Lebanese leaders in an effort to spur on the month-long negotiations in Khalde, south of Beirut, and the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona.

Officials said the information was contained in a message to Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali from Mr. Habib. Mr. Habib visited Cairo on Saturday and had talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

W. German opposition leader unveils shadow cabinet

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democratic (SPD) candidate for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Monday unveiled a shadow cabinet of 14 potential ministers who would form a new government if his party won the March 6 general election.

Though Mr. Vogel refused to assign a particular name to any given ministry at this stage, he

Portuguese government rejects general elections

LISBON (R) — Portugal was Monday thrown into complete political confusion after the outgoing right-wing government refused to collaborate with a presidential plan to call early general elections.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes Sunday night announced he would dissolve parliament and hold a snap election as soon as the caretaker cabinet of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão had

tackled the country's most pressing problems.

Socialist and Communist opposition and trade unions welcomed this decision but Mr. Balsemão, who resigned last month, Monday said the president would have to find another solution.

Mr. Balsemão told reporters he would not walk out of his job but that as a caretaker premier he was not in a position to take major decisions.

Libya, Romania sign friendship treaty

VIENNA (R) — Libya and Romania signed treaties of friendship and scientific cooperation Monday, the official Romanian News Agency Agence said.

Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi later left Bucharest by air after signing the treaties with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the end of an official four-day visit to Romania, the agency said.

The friendship treaty was the third reported pact between Libya and a communist-bloc country, following agreements signed with Czechoslovakia last autumn and with Bulgaria during a five-day visit to Sofia by Col. Qaddafi last week.

Agence also said Romanian Prime Minister Constantine Dascălescu and Jaladah Azzouz Tahli, secretary-general of the Libyan General People's Committee signed a trade agreement for 1983 between their countries.

The agency did not say where Col. Qaddafi was going from Romania.

In an interview published Monday by the Paris newspaper Le Matin, Col. Qaddafi said that Libya was prepared to cooperate with France in a programme of aid for Africa.

He envisaged the establishment of a joint French, Arab and Libyan aid policy.

"What we oppose is plunder and scorn," he added.

OPEC ministers fail to agree on prices

GENEVA (R) — OPEC ministers Monday failed to agree on how to tackle the world oil glut, plunging the exporter group deeper into crisis.

Refusal by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to accept output quotas without price concessions by African producers led to what ministers described as the complete failure of two days of crisis talks in Geneva.

The break-up of the meeting followed the immediate possibility of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf producers cutting prices to compete with what they regard as unfair competition by their partners in the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The failure also injected a new note of bitterness into the ideological conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Iranian Oil Minister Moham-

mad Gharazi told a press conference Saudi Arabia had lost most of its friends in OPEC and added Saudi Arabia would not cut its price. "This is a hollow bluff," he said.

Mr. Gharazi said: "It is the people of Saudi Arabia that participate in OPEC and we must defend them and the deprived people."

"...we have also succeeded in breaking the political power of Saudi Arabia which stems from oil."

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told a press conference there would now be increasing pressure on prices charged by OPEC and non-OPEC exporters alike.

He said: "Maybe there will be a little cut in the price of our (Saudi) oil with the others agreeing on it. But we do not want a price war because this is harmful."

U.S. ships and planes around the world have been ordered to monitor radiation levels in the atmosphere.

The officials hope that the satellite's nuclear fuel rods, potentially more dangerous than what hit the earth's atmosphere at 2221 GMT on Sunday, will burn up as the rest of Cosmos 1402 drops from the sky.

They said they believed the main piece of the 3,600 kilogramme satellite burned up as it tumbled to earth.

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Bethlehem mayor arrives in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Bethlehem Mayor on his first visit to Egypt and told reporters he was ready, if asked, to join a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in peace talks.

The Palestinian leader, who arrived from Amman for talks with Egyptian leaders, praised Egypt's peace drive which he said had led to recovery of the Sinai peninsula from Israel.

He said Egypt: "Has challenged Israel with peace... I hope the Arabs move with the same method particularly the Jordanians and Palestinians to break the deadlock."

Without negotiations or political moves the situation would not change and "our people will continue suffering under the Israeli occupation," said Mr. Freij.

Mr. Freij said Arab differences would not help the Palestine cause.

Mr. Freij said he hoped to meet President Hosni Mubarak to explain the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

NCC okays amendments to conscription law

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) in its regular session Monday approved four amendments to the compulsory military service law.

The amendments, suggested by the government, allow male Jordanian students to continue their education until they obtain a post-graduate degree before conscription, but limits the maximum age in such cases to 27.

The council also approved a draft law amending the public security law, ratified a draft law approving loan agreement concluded between Jordan and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development and passed seven articles of the draft traffic law for 1983.

During the discussions on the amendments to the military law, the council's Legal Committee recommended that students may be allowed to continue their education without restricting the academic degrees to specified areas and thus enabling "outstanding and excelling students" to obtain their doctorates.

The committee also recommended that the age limit be extended to 27.

Although the recommendations won the support of the council, some members voiced their objection to the amendment as well as to the committee's recommendation on the grounds that it only benefits the "financially better-off students who can afford to pursue their higher education."

Members, who expressed their rejection, also pointed out that the amendment will have a negative effect on the country's national objective to build its self-strength.

Acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said the government's suggestion to amend the current compulsory military service law stemmed from its conviction that "good students should be given an opportunity to obtain their masters degree, especially that a masters degree is of special significance for those who study social sciences and humanities."

The other amendments stipulate that in the case of students who go to universities where the duration of study spans upwards of five years, the age limit should be 28.

It also states that the conscription can be postponed if the student is willing to obtain his master degree, and that, in case of violations of the law, the military council is entitled to change the original penalty by extending a conscript's service to coincide with the length of the sentence.

The NCC also approved a draft law amending the public security law. The new amendments aim at improving the conditions of public security personnel.

According to the new law "an officer who is pensioned off is entitled to a sum equal to the total salaries and allowances for the duration of the privileged leaves of two full years in addition to the benefits he is entitled to by the pension."

As for the officer whose service is terminated, he shall be entitled to a sum equalling salaries and

allowances on the period of the leaves which he could have earned had he stayed in service.

The amendments also extends the annual vacations of public security personnel to 30 days from 14, and maternity leave for female employees to 40 days from 30.

The council discussed and passed seven more articles of the draft traffic law for 1983.

Article number 12 of the traffic law, which was discussed in a previous session, proved again to be controversial. According to the article "if a construction vehicle is misused in violation of registration laws, the owner shall be fined double the registration fee and, if the violation was repeated, the licence of the vehicle will be rescinded."

The point of disagreement among members was whether the owner or the driver of the vehicle should be prosecuted in case of any violation of the registration law.

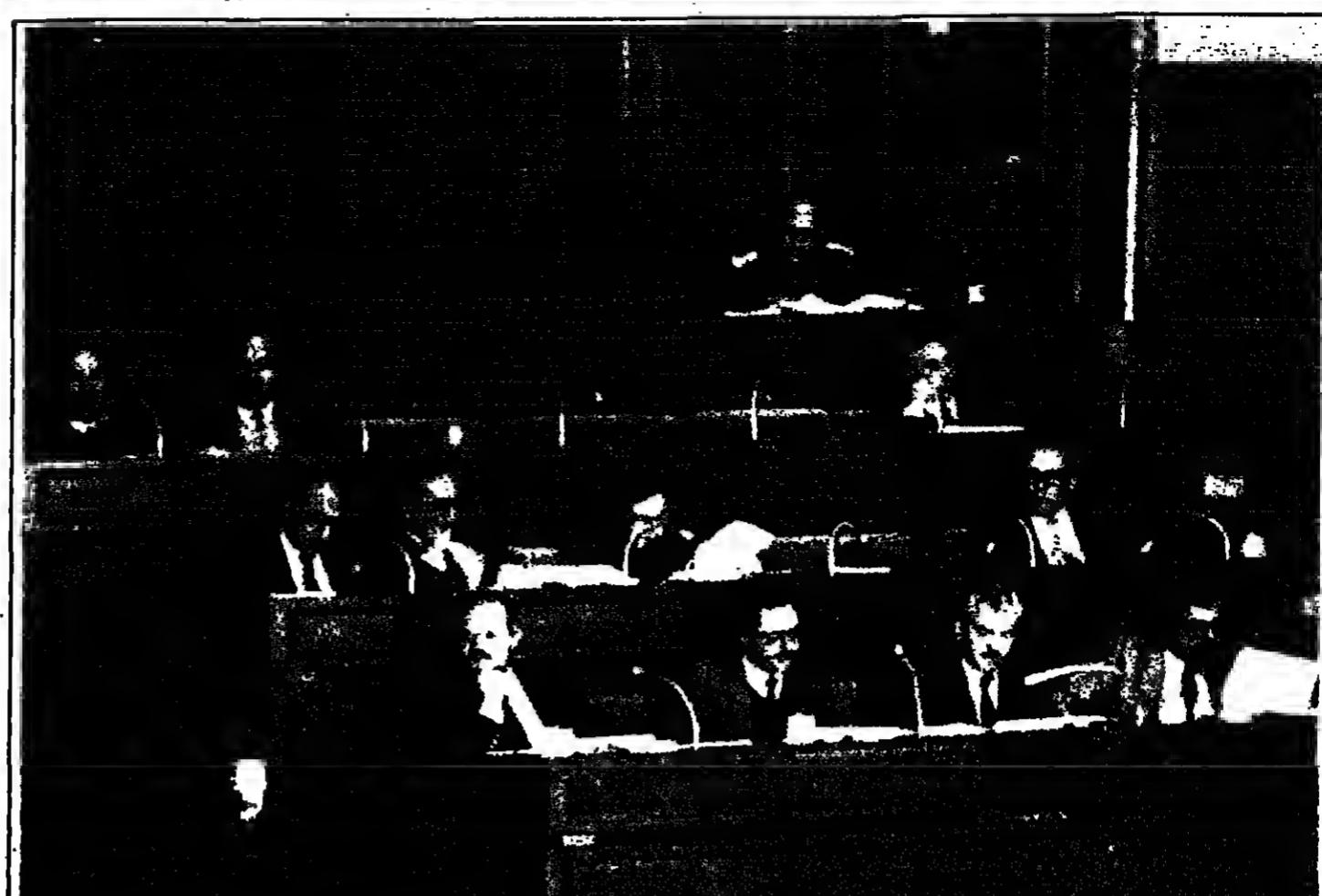
The article was referred to the council's Legal Committee for its "reformulation."

Other articles approved stipulated that cargo trucks should not be used for the transportation of workers except in special cases with permission if concerned authorities.

Some members argued that in many cases, e. sically in farms, the owners are obliged to use the trucks as means of transportation for agricultural workers. Some others stressed that transporting workers in cargo trucks is "against traffic security laws and degrading human dignity."

Minister of Interior Ahmad Obaidat said that the ministry favours the limitation of the usage of cargo trucks and vehicles to carry workers.

The discussion of the draft traffic law will continue in the next session.



Cabinet members attend Monday's session of the National Consultative Council (Petra photo)

Soviet friendship delegation ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet delegation, representing the Soviet societies of friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries left Amman Monday at the end of a visit to Jordan which lasted several days.

Alexi Sakhnov, who headed the delegation, said in a pre-departure statement that the delegation's visit to Jordan and the conclusion of a cooperation and cultural exchange agreement between Jordan and the Soviet Union is "an advanced step" towards developing and strengthening of state friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Sakhnov, chairman of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society, also said his meetings with Jordanian officials were beneficial and that they exchanged views on various issues of interest to the two countries.

Amman Municipality attends meeting on city planning

AMMAN (Petra) — The director-general of the Public Works Department in Amman Municipality, Sami Al Rashid, returned to Amman Sunday after participating in a conference on city planning and development of services which ended in Geneva on Jan. 21.

Participants in the four-day conference discussed several topics related to financing, implementation, planning, design, development and the use of modern technology in projects. Experts from the World Bank were also present to deliver lectures and submit research papers on the topics of financing public services in developing countries, and housing projects for low-income families.

Water reserves reported nearing full capacity

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the dams department at the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Zafar Al 'Alem said that the amount of water gathered in the country's dams during this season has totalled 14.3 million cubic metres.

He added that the quantity of water stored in King Talal Dam totals 39.5 million cubic metres, and the dam is soon expected to reach its full storage capacity of 48 million cubic metres.

Mr. Al 'Alem added that today 1.5 million cubic metres of water are stored in Wadi Shu'ayb Dam this season, 1.5 million cubic metres in Al Kufrain Dam, and 1.8 cubic metres in Ziqlab Dam.

Mr. Al 'Alem expressed hope that all dams would reach full storage capacity given the volume of rain expected to fall in the future.

ACII plans compressor plant in Irbid

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Arab Company for Industrial Investments (ACII) plans to set up a factory in Irbid to manufacture air compressors. ACII Director-General Zuhair Qaddouri said here Monday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in Baghdad, Mr. Qaddouri said that the planned project will be part of the ACII's programme to set up var-

ious industries in the Arab World. These projects include factories to manufacture electric generators, household appliances, telephone cables, electric stations, forklifts, bulldozers, pipes, railway wagons, trucks and heavy equipment, Mr. Qaddouri said.

He said that one project has been already been launched in various Arab countries and several others will be launched soon.

Jordan is contributing 1.5 million Iraqi dinars to the ACII capital while Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Syria, Morocco, Tunis, the Yemen Arab Republic and Qatar contribute the rest.

Swiss trade team to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A new cooperative society specialising in tobacco cultivation was registered here Monday. The aim of the society is to give advice to tobacco farmers in the district, according to a society spokesman. A sum of JD 400,000 has been allocated to implement the goals of the society aimed at persuading farmers to use scientific methods in tobacco cultivation, the spokesman added.

New tobacco cooperative formed

Cabinet members attend Monday's session of the National Consultative Council (Petra photo)

Civil Defence Directorate reports 14 flood cases in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa District Civil Defence Director Lt.-Col. Dib Ma'an said Monday that his department handled 14 incidents in the last two days most involving flooding of residences.

However, there was no casualties or damage, he said. The Civil Defence Directorate is on standby in case the Zarqa River floods its banks. To this end, a team from the directorate is patrolling houses and industrial establishments on both sides of the river, he said.

On the other hand, Zarqa District Agriculture Director Masoud Al Zuhair said this season has been one of the best for rainfall in the last five years.

Safety team meets

Meanwhile, Zarqa District Officer Salim Al Oudah said that the district's Public Safety Committee discussed in a meeting held Monday ways of coping with the problems resulting from the unprecedented rainfall in the district.

He said no significant incidents took place during the rainfall and all roads to and from the city are fit for traffic.

Agriculture official off to Geneva

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi left Amman for Hungary Monday for a 10-day visit. During the trip he will hold working meetings and visit agricultural research centres and cooperatives.

The visit comes at response to an invitation of the Arab League's Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD). The invitations have been extended to a number of agriculture ministry under-secretaries in Arab countries which are considered advanced in the sphere of technical and managerial skills in the field of agriculture.

He added that the quantity of water stored in King Talal Dam totals 39.5 million cubic metres, and the dam is soon expected to reach its full storage capacity of 48 million cubic metres.

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Mr. Al 'Alem expressed hope that all dams would reach full storage capacity given the volume of rain expected to fall in the future.

Soviet trade union team leaves after 7-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of the Soviet civil aviation trade union, headed by Ivan Kabakov, secretary of the union and secretary of the central committee of Soviet trade unions, left Amman Monday at the end of a week-long visit to Jordan and meetings with Jordanian officials.

During its visit to Jordan, the Soviet delegation reached an

agreement with the Jordanian air transport union to exchange official visits and to allocate two scholarships in the Soviet Union for training Jordanian air transport and tourism personnel.

The two trade unions also agreed to organise a special seminar on public safety in civil aviation for the members of the Jordanian union.

Meeting discusses plans to establish company for agricultural products

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held Monday at the Ministry of Industry and Trade attended by the minister, the president of the National Planning Council, the director-general of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation, and the chairman and members of the agricultural committee at the National Consultative Council.

The meeting discussed measures being taken to establish a company which will process and market agricultural products.

The meeting also discussed the basis on which the company's shares would be sold to the public, as well as total capital necessary to set up the company.

New orphanage in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — Construction work of a children's home, with a capacity of 20, has been completed in the Zarqa area, the head of the Omar Ibn Al Khattab Charitable Society, Rushdi Al Deek, said Monday. The society, the first of its kind in the district, will provide accommodation, food, clothes and schooling for its children. Mr. Deek appealed to citizens in the area to give aid and assistance to the home to enable it to perform its tasks successfully.

Finland sends imports bulletin

VACANCIES

A newly-established Amman-based company has vacancies for the following staff:

- * Accountant/Administrator
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- * Storekeeper
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Previous experience in the relevant fields is required as is ability to communicate in English as well as in Arabic.

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JORDAN TIMES

New telephone numbers:

666320 / 666265



Advanced methods of communications which concluded Monday (Petra photo)

Royal Scientific Society Director-General Albert Butros congratulates a participant of a seminar on

NEWS IN BRIEF

Arab committee to review programme of agricultural cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab working committee entrusted with preparing the executive studies for a programme of Arab agricultural coordination and integration will begin at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) here Tuesday. The aim of the meetings is to increase the effectiveness of Arab agricultural organisations and to implement the proposed programme for agricultural coordination and integration among Arab countries. Experts from the CEAU and from the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development will participate in the meetings.

New tobacco cooperative formed

MADABA (Petra) — A new cooperative society specialising in tobacco cultivation was registered here Monday. The aim of the society is to give advice to tobacco farmers in the district, according to a society spokesman. A sum of JD 400,000 has been allocated to implement the goals of the society aimed at persuading farmers to use scientific methods in tobacco cultivation, the spokesman added.

Swiss trade team to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A Swiss trade delegation is expected to pay a visit to Jordan on Feb. 18 with the aim of discussing ways to strengthen economic and trade relations between Jordan and Switzerland. A meeting was held Monday at the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) to discuss arrangements related to the visit. The Swiss delegation will be headed by a representative of the Swiss government and will include other Swiss officials and businessmen.

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Finland sends imports bulletin

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry Monday received a bulletin, published by the commercial section of Finland's Foreign Ministry. The bulletin, which details import regulations in Finland, also includes a list of the countries from which imports are permitted, including Jordan. The list also includes the types of goods and commodities which Finland is currently importing.

1983: A challenging year for World Bank

By Rupert Pennant-Rea

LONDON — For the World Bank, 1983 will be a fateful year.

Almost all its developing country clients face serious financial problems, and need World Bank help more than ever. Yet some of the bank's rich-country donors remain ambivalent about the bank's role in helping to solve those problems.

These conflicting pressures can be summed up in just three words: International Development Association. IDA is the World Bank's agency for lending to the poorest countries. It offers very favourable terms: loans repayable over 50 years (with no repayments at all for the first 10 years), no interest charges, and only a small service fee.

It can provide loans so cheaply because it is financed by grants from the richest countries. The "seventh replenishment" of those

grants — IDA 7 — is being negotiated over the coming months. Unless some agreement is reached before the bank's annual meeting in September, it is no exaggeration to say that IDA's very existence will be threatened.

By extension, the future of the World Bank itself will also face a large question mark. Its whole operation depends on a delicate balance between IDA's concessional finance and the commercial loans offered by the bank's main entity, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). If IDA runs out of money, the bank could not ignore the financial and development needs of the world's poorest countries.

Yet it could only offer them IBRD money on market terms, which means maturities of 10-20 years and interest rates that vary with market rates (currently about 11 per cent). Few, if any, of IDA's

borrowers could afford to service such loans. Borrowing on commercial terms would actually make their problems worse, yet not borrowing would mean having to clamp down hard on domestic consumption and investment.

The ramifications of IDA go even deeper than this. The World Bank knows only too well how cautious the capital markets have become about lending to developing countries. The IBRD needs to borrow some \$9.3 billion from those capital markets in the current financial year, and about \$10 billion next year.

All that money will go to those same developing countries that now worry bankers and bondholders. Because the IBRD has an impeccable commercial record — no bad debts, no rescheduling — it has maintained the triple-A credit rating that allows it to borrow on the cheapest possible terms. By contrast, many commercial banks

which have no more than a quarter of their portfolio lent to developing countries have had their credit ratings downgraded.

The IBRD commands triple-A status partly because it lends only to the middle-income countries. If it had to start lending to IDA countries as well, then what bankers call the "quality of its portfolio" would deteriorate. Were this to happen, the IBRD would have to pay higher interest rates on its loans. It would pass these extra costs on to its customers — and their debt-servicing problems would therefore get worse.

The negotiations on IDA-7 are thus of crucial importance for the bank and for the developing world. Yet there is nothing inevitable about their outcome. Indeed, they may hinge on the as-yet unknown views of a few newly-elected members of the U.S. Congress.

The United States is the biggest contributor to IDA. It paid more than a quarter of the IDA-6 replenishment. However, its contribution has been delayed in every one of the six IDA replenishments, largely because Congress can amend or veto whatever the Reagan administration proposes.

Congressional delay has already caused serious difficulties for IDA-6. The "pro-rata rule" allows other donors to delay or adjust their own contributions to IDA in line with whatever the Americans do. In 1982 Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden and other big donors waived that rule, thus saving IDA from having to close down its lending for a while. But they have made it clear that they will not come to the rescue again.

The task of getting agreement on IDA-7 should not be underestimated. IDA-6 was worth \$12 billion; to maintain that value in real terms, IDA-7 will have to be about \$15 billion.

But that figure ignores several facts. First, China is now eligible for IDA loans, so the number of "IDA people" has roughly doubled. Second, the World Bank is committed to sharply increased lending to sub-Saharan Africa. If these extra commitments were to be translated into cash, \$30 billion or so would be needed for IDA-7.

Such an increase is impossible.

The World Bank would count itself lucky to get \$15 billion, paid in time and without fuss. But it

knows that the Reagan administration is, at best, lukewarm about IDA; that the pressure to cut the U.S. budget deficit will grow during the year; and that the new Congress may well be even more hostile to foreign aid than its predecessor. So 1983 is not going to be easy.

— Earthscan

A World Bank loan makes possible the laying of new water pipes in Bogota, Colombia.



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MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation,
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Telephones: 21497 ALRAI JO
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GUEST COMMENTARY

A voice from the inside

By Tareq Masarweh
Al Rai

MICHAEL Stern's article for the New York Times (which is published on this page in the Jordan Times today) is pragmatic and honest.

The former Middle East specialist at the State Department and U.S. ambassador to the United Arab Emirates said in his article: At the heart of the recent dialogue between King Hussein and American officials is the credibility of American policy. The Arabs are not only worried about the ability of the U.S. administration to implement its declared policy, but also whether the next U.S. administration would continue to be committed to the policies of the present administration and so on. Stern adds: King Hussein's memory is as long as his rule. He has dealt with seven American presidents and eight American secretaries of state. He saw and tried personally the twisted methods of American politics, its initiatives and failures. Since 1967, U.S. administrations have been condemning the construction of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, but have done nothing to stop them. The number of these settlements has

now reached 100, but U.S. aid to Israel has increased, not decreased.

As for current peace efforts, Stern is in effect asking the Arabs to examine the credibility of American policy on two questions before doing anything. The first question is the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and the second is halting the construction of Israeli settlements. Other than that, as Stern says, no Arab government has to humiliate itself by accepting to negotiate on the future of the occupied territories or to accept the stupid logic that it is easier for Washington to pressure Menachem Begin's government on the question of settlements by starting the negotiations first.

Finally, we would not have bothered to copy what Michael Stern said had it not been for the fact that he is so close to the U.S. administration, and his words have special significance.

Perhaps what Stern said would stop those who are trying to bypass events and pick up the apples before they are ripe.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: King takes Palestinian question to Oman

On the fourth stop of his Gulf tour His Majesty King Hussein met Sultan Qaboos of Oman. Together the two monarchs made a comprehensive review of the King's present political initiative at Arab and international levels.

The main motivation of the King's present tour, and the issue which has recently absorbed his energies is the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, and its future progress. This dialogue is particularly important because it forms the cornerstone of the common Arab effort aimed at liberating the occupied Arab territories, and relieving the suffering of their courageous people.

The King's preoccupation with future relations between the two peoples stems from two facts: 1. The historical and geographic ties that link the two peoples make the Palestinian question, the essence of general Arab concern at present, a prime Jordanian priority. Any initiative from any Arab country which neglects this fact will be doomed to ineffectiveness. For it will thus be unable to achieve any advances towards the goal of guaranteeing the

rights of the Palestinian people and ending the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. 2. The recent international developments have made it possible to achieve some progress along the path to peace in the Middle East. The positive aspects that these new developments have brought about necessitate a responsible Arab approach capable of rallying sympathetic forces in order to seize the opportunities presently available. The conducive situation which exists at the moment cannot last forever, and new initiatives might easily emerge which would retard progress towards solving Palestinian question.

People should therefore realise that the King's visit to these Arab capitals are of great importance with regard to the Palestinian cause. The pointless attempts made so far to belittle the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue risk jeopardising the future of the Palestinians, as well as betraying the responsibility, which all states should have, to the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: PLO talks with Israeli peace body worries Begin

The Israeli government seems to see a threat to its expansionist dreams everytime an Israeli public figure or political group holds a meeting with a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative. The Israeli cabinet's feverish debate of the meeting held in Tunis between a member of the Israeli Peace Council and PLO leader Yasser Arafat and other PLO officials reflects the rejectionist position adopted by the Israeli ruling circles towards peace in the Middle East.

The Israeli ruling clique is continuously enraged when sections of Israeli public opinion express a different view from its war-mongering

aggression. Previous meetings between Israeli advocates of peace and PLO representatives have aroused similar responses, but the reaction to the meeting in Tunis reflects the extent of the rage felt by the Begin government at the peace offensive launched by the Arabs. Israel's official extremists have been counting heavily on mobilising the Israeli people's emotions against the Arabs, particularly by portraying the latter as a threat to the future of every single Israeli. The present peaceful Arab initiative has consequently deprived the Zionist expansionists of much propaganda material, forcing them to resort to a distortion of the facts.

One of the hardest noses around

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Kenneth Adelman, President Reagan's number two at the United Nations who has now taken over the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is known as a tough talker, with one of the hardest noses around. The day before his transfer last Wednesday to the new post, Mr. Adelman fired a parting shot across the U.N.'s bows, accusing the organisation of a "creeping assault" on words, and a propensity for doubletalk.

In one account of foreign reaction to Mr. Reagan's decision to move him to Washington, an anonymous Western European delegate was quoted as saying: "Adelman is simply abominable. He's like Grunsky — his instinct is to say no to anything."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Grunsky's "noyes" are a U.N. byword. Some delegates fear that if Mr. Adelman, who succeeds Eugene Rostow, remains as uncompromising as he was in the J.N. progress towards disarmament will be slow.

Mr. Adelman, a 36-year-old political scientist, was brought to the U.N. by Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick as her deputy.

A stern man who seldom smiles, Mr. Adelman studied under Mrs. Kirkpatrick at Georgetown University. In the U.N., he reserved his harshest language for the Soviet Union. Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and Nicaragua but did not shrink from chastising a friendly

Western state.

In the General Assembly last October, he replied to a remark by Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom about U.S. support for repressive right-wing regimes in Central America, by saying: "Ohnoyes... false."

If Mr. Bodstrom was concerned about human rights, "it would be fascinating to have him explain how Sweden gives \$50 million this year — its second highest amount of foreign aid, second only after Tanzania — to nones other than Vietnam," Mr. Adelman said.

A month later, also in the General Assembly, Mr. Adelman accused the Soviet Union of arresting peace activists and exploiting disarmament for propaganda purposes.

Recalling that 11 Soviet demonstrators were arrested for trying to unfurl a banner proclaiming "Bread, Life, Disarmament", he said: "One wonders which of these three words was considered so dangerous that it had to be hidden from the people of Moscow."

Mr. Adelman's parting shot was in an article about the U.N. published by the Wall Street Journal, which in its editorial pages is consistently hostile towards the world body and many related agencies. He wrote that while the New International Economic Order loomed and the new international humanitarian order was "destined to pester us later", what he termed the new international world order represented the greatest threat to

those called both "republic" and "democratic" were invariably among the worst, he said, citing Afghanistan, East Germany and Laos.

U.N. language gave words a curious meaning, Mr. Adelman said. He mentioned an "urgent" meeting of the Security Council that was postponed in December after the delegate who had asked for it explained that he had not meant he wanted the Council to convene soon.

The newspaper article was headed "How Much Can One Say in 27,000 Tons of Words?"

Mr. Adelman said this was the weight of paper consumed in 1982 to produce 700 million pages of U.N. documents, resulting in part from 29,000 hours of meetings.

The deeper, unexamined problem

By Rami G. Khouri

Amman seems to be rather preoccupied these days with the question of traffic safety and the ability and/or willingness of the state to apply the law consistently and equitably. One specific incident in which a young man was killed has sparked off this commotion, but behind this there is considerable, accumulated concern among many people in Jordan about conditions on our roads. That concern is justified, as we can see simply by comparing statistics on Jordanian traffic accidents with those from other countries. But this is not what people are really talking about these days. The heart of the matter is not about cars or roads; it is about the legal basis of society, about the ethical foundations of groups of people who gather together and call themselves a nation-state.

It is missing the point somewhat, I suggest, to dwell upon whether or not the police are able to enforce the laws of the road. If we put a traffic policeman and a checkpoint at every intersection, we would quickly improve the traffic situation. But then we would have in deal with other problems, such as unsafe practices by contractors at construction sites; dangerous road conditions due to poor maintenance; the mass theft inflicted upon consumers by merchants who sell

sophisticated products without adequate maintenance or spare parts service; and the many other such challenges facing our society. Road safety, symbolised by the state's control and/or punishment of unlicensed and underaged drivers, is as good a starting point as any to begin tackling the underlying weaknesses of Arab societies as a whole. For what is it, in the final analysis, that encourages young Arab boys to drive their parents' cars at high speeds through urban districts, with an almost total disregard for the safety of other members of the same society and the same nation-state? It is not, in fact, only the lack of traffic policemen on the streets. It is much deeper than that. It is the same thing that motivates the majority of Arab drivers to throw bags of garbage, cigarette boxes, banana peels, apple cores and lettuce leaves out of their car windows while driving through city and countryside alike. The culprit is a massive lack of civic-consciousness. This can translate into areckless disregard for the law, at times, and into an inhuman lack of concern for the safety and well-being of one's fellow citizens, at others. The peculiar aspect of this phenomenon is that it is, in its essence, very un-Arab. Which is why it is all the more disturbing to see it and to see its consequences.

The answer does not lie in trying to make sweeping statements about whether Arabs, as a collective group, are good or bad, kind or mean, courteous or inconsiderate. Rather, the answer probably lies in all of us trying to get down to the core of the social, political and economic forces that form the basis of Arab society and our individual Arab states, of which, at least count, there were 21. The forces that create and hold together a state are the same ones that ultimately define the character of its people, including whether or not they throw garbage out of car windows or allow their children to drive cars in a reckless manner.

It has always been assumed in 20th Century Arab states that people give their allegiance to the state against basic services that the state provides in return, such as security, education, roads, health facilities and the promotion of an atmosphere in which the general

welfare of society is enhanced. That model has more or less worked successfully for many decades. Jordan is among the best example of how people can make great advances in social and economic development if there is political will, internal order and a cooperative spirit between the public and private sectors. The imperative for material development has been powerful. But it has also gone so far that it seems to have a momentum of its own. The Arab individual has been encouraged for so long to work, make money and improve the welfare of his family that self-serving material gain has become the lodestar and credo of most individuals and family groups. This trend has been much enhanced by the lack of other outlets for people's energies, most notably the lack of political outlets and methods of participation decision-making.

It has been further aggravated in the past decade by the vast amounts of easy money available to many people in the Arab World — easy money which makes it possible for some children to play with cars, for example, waiting in line at bank or government office, shopping or a sports event. The discrepancy between our public and private lives is probably a 20th Century phenomenon in the Arab World. Its ugliest manifestation is the selfish attitude that satisfying one's private pleasures and needs is the most important thing in life, regardless of the law, other people's lives or anything else. Our task as a society, and as individual Arab nation-states, is to deal with this ugly reality and come to grips with its root causes before we can try to eliminate its consequences. Until we do, our identity as nation-states will always remain vulnerable and thin like our lives before a speeding car driven by a child.

The Arabs' next move

By Michael Stern

The following commentary by Michael Stern under the above headline appeared in the New York Times Jan. 19. Michael Stern is Senior State Department specialist on Arab-Israeli negotiations and served as U.S. ambassador to the United Arab Emirates. He is now a consultant on international affairs.

WASHINGTON — At the heart of the recent dialogue between King Hussein and American officials is the credibility of American policy. The Arabs worry not only about the administration's ability to carry out its expressed Middle East policies but also whether later administrations will feel committed to these policies.

This concern is not merely a figment of the Arab imagination. King Hussein's memory is long: As Jordan's ruler, he has dealt with seven presidents and eight secretaries of state. He has witnessed and personally experienced many zig-zags in American policy, many initiatives, many failures to follow through. But for all Arabs, the great blow to our credibility has been our performance on the issue of Israeli settlement-building in the occupied territories. Administrations since 1967 have without exception condemned it but have

declined to make it a real issue. While more than 100 settlements have been planted in the West Bank and Gaza, our assistance to Israel has increased, not decreased.

This spinelessness casts a long shadow over the future of Middle East negotiations because of the many ambiguities that are, of necessity, built into the Camp David accords. Such questions as the final borders between a Palestinian homeland and Israel, the homeland's judicial status and its relationship with its neighbours are left undefined. In place of solid answers, Camp David asks the Arabs to have faith in an American role that in effect would insure that the negotiations, at the end, will produce an outcome consistent with the basic provisions of United Nations Resolution 242.

This is difficult for the Arabs to accept. They cannot be blamed for trying to close as many of these open-ended questions as possible. But by now they should have a clear picture of what they can, and cannot, reasonably expect to get.

They must not expect Washington to abandon the Camp David road map as the format for negotiations. This is not because our policy makers have ever considered it perfect but because any fundamental departure would relieve the Israeli government of its commitment to negotiate the Palestinian issue, a commitment that is of utmost importance to the Arabs. For its part, the Palestine Liberation Organisation must be flexible in agreeing to a formula on Palestinian representation that does not fly in the face of Camp David's provision that Palestinians should negotiate a part of the Jordanian and Egyptian delegations.

Distressing as the Arabs find our political system's two-and-four-year cycles, a longer-range perspective demonstrates that one administration's policy positions, if built on solid ground, almost always have been incorporated into successors' policies.

It makes sense for the Arabs to

defer their response to President Reagan's Sept. 1 proposal (which urges "full autonomy" under some form of Jordanian supervision for Palestinians in the occupied territories, and a freeze on settlements) until a broad understanding on withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon is reached. Each set of negotiations will be difficult, and to try to proceed with both simultaneously will only add to the complications.

Beyond progress in Lebanon,

the issue that constitutes a reasonable test of our credibility is the settlements. No Arab government should have to humiliate itself by agreeing to negotiate the territories' future if Israel can stonewall the talks and keep building settlements, nor should any Arab government be forced by the argument that it will be easier for Washington to persuade Mr. Begin to discontinue settlement building if only the Arabs will first enter the negotiations.

If it is reasonable for the Arabs to pose this test, it is also reasonable for Washington to insist that it rise to the challenge; it must have in hand a clear and otherwise

unconditional Arab public commitment that if settlement activity is discontinued, Jordan and Palestinian leaders will join the negotiations to work out an autonomy agreement for the West Bank and Gaza.

Would Menachem Begin's government ever agree to negotiations under such conditions? There is perhaps a 50-50 chance, but this is not the whole story. Negotiations cannot, if any case, succeed so long as the ongoing settlement activity is unresolved. Fundamental political changes may have to take place in Lebanon before negotiations can get under way.

In making the crucial decision about their next move, moderate Arabs must keep in mind the essence of American strategy — to strengthen the hands of Arabs and Israelis who believe a negotiated settlement is possible. To the extent the Arabs encumber their response to Mr. Reagan's proposal with conditions that blunt the efficacy of that strategy, they will have lost the battle of drawing Washington into a role that can help them.

Enterprises being constantly subsidised by the state without the risk of closure.

People have been told they can in theory even start up their own businesses, within carefully-defined limits, and small-scale private enterprise in the form of street hawkers, cobblers and cafes is making a big comeback. One of the most interesting new suggestions recently in official newspapers was a proposal that Chinese organisations should start advertising for trained personnel.

Under the existing method, all staff are assigned their jobs by the local government and must go wherever they are sent. A commentator said this meant some organisations were short of suitable staff while others were overmanned with people whose skills were being wasted. Advertising would help to enhance staff enthusiasm, make better use of human resources and permit more flexibility for companies which might want to take on extra staff at certain times and drop them at others, be added. It would clearly also give people more freedom to choose their own jobs and help to avoid the problem of dissatisfaction staff assigned to places where they did not want to work.

Two pilot schemes judged successful will be applied more widely this year, according to official press reports. One was the introduction of a taxation system for factories under which they would be given incentives to become more efficient. Previously they had to hand over their profits to the state. The second was the abolition of the prefectural level of local government, allowing more direct links between cities and their surrounding counties. This not only trimmed the bureaucracy, but it also improved supplies of farm produce and raw materials for urban industry and led to more investment in the villages. Under another major reform designed to boost productivity, applied initially in Peking municipality, all



LETTERS

Reuters free from bias

To the Editor:

I write to you following publication by the Jordan Times on Jan 4 of a letter signed Kunhim Orapalam commenting on a Reuter feature from New Delhi published in your newspaper on Dec. 27.

We find it difficult to understand how the Jordan Times, a much respected newspaper, could publish a totally unjustified attack against Reuters and one of its correspondents. Reuters' freedom from bias and its record on the reporting of Third World countries are well known to the Jordan Times.

F. Duraid
Editor, Middle East,
Reuters Ltd.,
P.O. Box 1030,
Manama, Bahrain

U.S. and EEC vie to offload surpluses

By Philip Stephens
Reuter

BRUSSELS — Faced with millions of tonnes of surplus food, Western nations are coming up with ingenious but costly ways to empty their storehouses.

The European Community is feeding milk powder to pigs and poultry, sending free apples to Poland, using wine in factories and trying to unload its butter surplus on Moscow.

The United States is giving back government-owned grain to farmers who promise to plant less and hand over \$2 billion worth of free cheese and butter to poor Americans.

But so far the moves have had little impact on silos and cold stores filled by bumper harvests at a time when world economic recession has led to stagnant demand for food.

The U.S. world's number one agricultural exporter, seems set on a confrontation with its closest rival, the European Community, on the share-out of available markets.

In the process both sides are expected to spend around \$1.5 billion this year to prop up their domestic farm prices.

President Reagan acted last week to halt the slide in U.S. farm prices by offering surplus commodities to farmers who agree to reduce crop acreage.

Under the "payment-in-kind" plan the farmers will be given feedgrains, wheat, rice and cotton, which they could hope to sell later at higher prices without paying to produce it.

He coupled that with an announcement that Washington would give \$250 million direct credit to American farmers to boost agricultural exports to the developing world and help fight what he called unfair trade practices by the Europeans and Japan.

The move raised cries of protest from French Farm Minister Edith Cresson, who accused the U.S. administration of exporting its farm crisis to the rest of the world.

Stealing U.S. markets

But U.S. officials say that much of the \$6.3 billion that the community spent last year in direct export subsidies is aimed at stealing America's traditional markets.

The clash reflects the growing oversupply of key products like cereals, milk, butter and cheese and officials on both sides of the Atlantic are bracing themselves for further conflicts.

The U.S. magazine Progressive Farmer said recently that to get rid of the 108 million tonnes U.S. maize surplus every American would have to eat a box and a half of cornflakes every day for a year, or drink an extra 190 litres of corn whisky.

The American dairy surplus is equally huge. Latest U.S. Agriculture Department (USDA) statistics show stocks of nearly 1.4 million tonnes of cheese, butter and powdered milk, worth \$3.4 billion.

Ten million Americans have already benefitted from a dairy "giveaway" programme which by

the end of 1983 is expected to dispose of \$2 billion worth of butter, cheese and milk.

The European Community, which has seen up more than 70 per cent of the world dairy trade (the rest is controlled by New Zealand) is worried that Washington could decide to dump some of the excess on world markets.

The Community already produces around 20 per cent more butter and skimmed milk that it needs, and spends around \$2 billion a year in subsidies to get rid of the excess.

The cash is needed because guaranteed prices paid to the Community's two million dairy farmers are around 50 per cent higher than levels on international markets.

Latest figures show that the Community has 316,000 tonnes of butter in private and public stores, prompting the European Commission to end a two-year embargo on sales to Moscow.

The Community's grain stocks are much lower than those across the Atlantic but officials expect it will stockpile an extra three million tonnes of wheat this year to the seven million already held.

The surpluses are not confined to cereals and dairy products.

A record apple crop has forced the community to donate large quantities to charities sending food to Poland. Oversupply of sugar led it to add nearly two million tonnes to stocks last year.

Steadily-rising grape harvests, coupled with falling wine consumption, have forced the community to spend hundreds of mil-



lions of dollars turning table wine into industrial alcohol.

At the end of 1981 the Community had around \$2 billion worth of food stocks and officials said the figure for 1982 was much higher.

U.S. government warehouses also contain other surplus products including soybeans, peanut butter and honey.

Other major food producers, however, have escaped the worst of the worldwide glut, according

to officials contacted by Reuters.

An agriculture ministry spokesman in Ottawa said that Canada's record wheat crop of 26 million tonnes had not pushed up stocks to abnormal levels.

"We haven't used the price

support system in the last four years," he said.

Australian officials say they have no direct price supports and the only grain or sugar held in stock is for marketing purposes.

Officials in Argentina voiced

confidence that their country will be able to sell off the whole of its record grain harvest, tentatively estimated at 35 million tonnes, and dairy stocks in New Zealand are well below levels in Europe and the U.S.

Live missiles and cold baths for Libyan WACs

By Phil Davison
Reuter

TRIPOLI, LIBYA — From the age of 15, women in Libya are encouraged to volunteer for six months of basic military training.

At the Tripoli Women's Military Academy recently, an 18-year-old girl in army uniform pointed to a six metre Soviet-made ground-to-ground missile and said she had once fired one herself, complete with live warhead.

"It has a range of 500 kilometres and is capable of destroying a town," army 2nd Lt. Kadriya Omar told newer recruits. "The one I fired was only in the desert, of course," he added.

The military lesson, attended by girls of 15 and upwards in olive army uniform, was witnessed by foreign correspondents during a visit to Libya.

Lieutenant Omar clearly knew her way round the big rocket, which lay on its side on a platform in one of the academy's classrooms.

The 500-woman academy, run by experienced male officers, reflects the desire of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi,

to give every Libyan male and female in working age basic military training.

Since overthrowing the monarchy in 1969 in a military coup, he has tried to give the armed forces a more popular base in an effort to strengthen his own support, according to diplomats.

Having increased the standard of living of most of Libya's 3.5 million people, Col. Qadhafi's populist policies have given him a strong domestic base which he would like to harness in the event of any military uprising by young officers, the diplomats said.

"He knows that his major source of danger must be precisely what brought him to power — a young officers' coup," one Western diplomat said.

As a result, Col. Qadhafi has introduced two years' military service for every able-bodied male and encourages women from the age of 15 to volunteer for six months' basic training.

There was no evidence that the girls in the academy, in the Garish district of Tripoli, have been coerced into the army. But some said they were orphans and indicated they were more comfortable in the academy despite having to share open barrack

rooms with 50 other girls and wash outdoors with cold water.

While older girls fought mock bayonet battles and others exercised with Soviet-made RPG-7 grenade launchers for the benefit of the foreign photographers, the academy's youngest pupil, 15-year-old Halima Miloud, told why she had volunteered.

"My one aim is to liberate Palestine, I am ready to fight," she said after finishing a parade ground drill with an elderly Kalashnikov assault rifle almost as tall as herself.

"Victory or death", motto of the women's military academy, was emblazoned on her beret. The male commander of the academy told reporters it reflected Col. Qadhafi's belief in the emancipation of women.

Similar female academies for naval and air force officers were planned in the next year or two, the commander said.

Although he is reported to be a devout Muslim, Col. Qadhafi, unlike Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran, does not insist on Libyan women wearing the veil. Most, however, have traditionally done so and still do.

Col. Qadhafi also has a number of female bodyguards.



Libyan leader Col. Qadhafi: Seeking strong domestic base

Greens would 'undevelop' FRG

By Dorothee Jung
Reuter

BONN — The environmentalist "Greens" party, now West Germany's third strongest political force, looks set to enter parliament for the first time with a radical economic programme aimed at dismantling the country's industrial system.

The growing possibility of the Greens exerting their influence on national politics after general elections in March unnerved dealers on stock and currency markets this week and helped send the mark tumbling against the dollar.

The Greens' programme calls for sharp tax rises for the wealthy, guaranteed incomes for the middle and lower paid, radical defence spending cuts and a ban on nuclear energy.

It proposes the abandonment of large projects such as cable television and the controversial third runway for Frankfurt's international airport as well as any expansion of motorways and the Rhine-Danube canal.

Their programme, say the Greens, would replace the "capitalist system of profits and industrial growth" with one centred on "ecological invest-

ment."

Yet economists say that even a step-by-step realisation of the Greens' aims would reduce West Germany's economy to the level of a developing country.

Some of the more radical proposals in the Greens' 40-page programme, thrashed out at a delegates' economic conference last weekend, include the scrapping of West Germany's fast breeder nuclear reactor programme.

This would release seven billion marks (\$3 billion) alone in funds for investment on projects such as new recycling methods and biological farming, they say.

Savings from cuts in defence spending and the abandonment of either major construction projects would cover higher spending on environmental protection, social services and alternative energy production.

They plan to fight industrial pollution by withdrawing "irreconcilable goods" — air, water and land — from the market, by raising taxes on mineral oil and raw material imports and by raising gas and electricity prices.

Financial penalties would be imposed on industries according to the level of toxic waste emitted if they did not install anti-pollution equipment.

The Greens rejected nationalisation but called for an economic order with self-administered industrial plants and new, but as yet undefined, forms of social ownership of land, raw materials and banks. "Private and state property must no longer lead to the exercise of power over people, the destruction of nature and interference in the economy, politics and society," their programme said.

The plan also suggested a guaranteed minimum wage "so that no one is forced on economic ground to take up work and conditions unacceptable to him" and called for a cut in the working week to 35 hours.

The Greens reject European Community farm policies saying the common agricultural policy has swallowed up billions of marks without giving farmers a sufficient level of income.

West Germany's dependence on world trade is excessive, the Greens say, and should be replaced by increased reliance on domestic local and regional economic areas.

But economists generally dismissed such plans and noted that every fourth West German job is now dependent on export business.

HOSPITALS

Dr. Ghazi Al-Roos ... 82938/82786
Nuba pharmacy (-)
Al Tawfiq pharmacy (-)

IRIB:

Dr. Ali Al-Osari ... 72032/72074
Al Awwadiah pharmacy 74532

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Husein Kamal 56711/24794

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

Dr. Abdul Hadi Tayyib 30108/72435
Al Arabiyah Al Kubra pharmacy 33171

Al Wazniyah pharmacy 22924
Assar pharmacy 53281

Firat pharmacy 61912
Yad pharmacy 56222

Kayani taxi 56020
Grand Palace taxi 667079
Al Neil taxi 44433
Faisali taxi 22051
Al Rashid taxi 22023

ZARQA:

Dr. Ghazi Al-Roos ... 82938/82786
Nuba pharmacy (-)
Al Tawfiq pharmacy (-)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (American) 500/450	Eggsplant (large) 240/180
Apple (Double Red) 250/200	Garlic 500/450
Apple (Golden) 250/200	Grapefruit 140/100
Apple (Turkish) 250/200	Lemon (local) 160/130
Apple (French) 350/300	Marrow (large) 300/250
Beirut (MEA) 66390-1	Onion (small) 200/160
Riyadh, Damask (L) 66390-2	Onion (dry) 110/90
Riyadh, Damask (R) 66390-3	Oranges (green) 200/150
Cairo (EA) 66390-4	Oranges (Mandarine) 210/180
Cairo (EA) 66390-5	Oranges (shaddock) 200/150
Cairo (EA) 66390-6	Peaches (local) 130/100
Cairo (EA) 66390-7	Pepper (Sweet) 480/400
Cairo (EA) 66390-8	Pepper (Hot Green) 560/500
Cairo (EA) 66390-9	Pineapple 180/150
Cairo (EA) 66390-10	Radish 70/50
Cairo (EA) 66390-11	Spinach 120/100
Cairo (EA) 66390-12	Tomatoes 120/100
Cairo (EA) 66390-13	Turnip 160/150
Cairo (EA) 66390-14	

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apples (American) 500/450

Apples (Double Red) 250/200

Apples (Golden) 250/200

Apples (Turkish) 250/200

Apples (French) 350/300

Apples (Shinkins) 250/200

Apples (Turkish) 250/200

Apples (French) 250/200

SPORTS

Lendl retains Masters title

NEW YORK (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia asserted his claim for the world number one ranking here Sunday when he beat John McEnroe for the seventh consecutive time and retained his Grand Prix Masters tennis title.

Lendl won 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 but the score did not truly reflect his dominance of the two-hour match before an 18,000 Madison Square Garden crowd.

The 22-year-old Czechoslovak was in complete command throughout. He never dropped his powerful service but broke McEnroe four times as he ended the New Yorker's 26-match unbeaten run.

Lendl was also superior in every other department. He volleyed more accurately, powered his lethal groundstrokes past McEnroe and proved the steadier player from the baseline.

Lendl, who defeated American Vitas Gerulaitis in last year's final, received \$100,000. McEnroe, 23, collected \$60,000.

Lendl's triumph capped an awesome three-day performance during which he overpowered Yannick Noah of France on Friday and Jimmy Connors Saturday, both in straight sets. Five matches covering 13 sets.

Lendl set the tone for the match at the start, breaking McEnroe's service in the opening game on

three errors and a forehand volley, and then holding his first serve at love.

That break proved decisive because Lendl and McEnroe held their service for the rest of the set, both saving breakpoints in the third and fourth games.

Again in the second set, Lendl managed one service break, in the seventh game, while holding service throughout and permitting McEnroe to reach deuce only once.

In that seventh game, McEnroe saved four breakpoints, but on the fifth, Lendl drilled across a backhand winner in reply to a McEnroe first service.

Lendl then served out at love in the eighth and from 30 in the 10th game for the set.

McEnroe, increasingly discouraged by his inability to cope with Lendl's onslaught, was broken in the first game of the third set after three Lendl winners and a double-fault. Lendl then held his service to love.

In the fourth game, McEnroe went within a point of levelling at 2-2 when he blasted an overhead to reach breakpoint, but Lendl's serve again bailed him out.

Two bad McEnroe forehands—the first a service return and the first a service return and the second down the line—enabled Lendl to break McEnroe's service.

for the fourth time to lead 5-2. Lendl then held at love for the fourth time in the match and retained his crown.

"He had me off balance and he was all over me," said McEnroe, who had not suffered defeat since losing to Lendl in the semifinals of last year's U.S. Open. "I also felt I wasn't moving well, and he came up with the big serve when he had."

Lendl, ranked third behind McEnroe and Connors, said his service was the key to his success.

"I'm tossing the ball higher and I'm serving harder," he said. "I'm also returning his serve better than two or three years ago."

ATP computer ranks McEnroe No. 1

The computer of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP), the bible of the rankings, says that the world best male tennis player is John McEnroe, followed by Jimmy Connors.

But, to anyone who saw Ivan Lendl's performance in the past week's Masters Tennis Championships, the computer lies.

After equaling a record by winning 15 tournaments in 1982, the 22-year-old Czechoslovak climaxed the year's Grand Prix circuit when he decisively beat McEnroe.

Blomqvist leads Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO (R) — Sweden's Stig Blomqvist took an early lead in the 51st Monte Carlo Rally Monday despite the absence of snow, the element most likely to help his four-wheel drive Audi Quattro.

After the 663.5-kilometre opening stage in the French Alps, Blomqvist, driving an Audi for the first time, held a lead of 10 seconds over Frenchman Guy Frequelin in an Opel Ascona, the organisers said.

The section included five timed tests totalling 157 kms—the sixth was cancelled when crowds surged around the cars at the start point—and Blomqvist won two of them.

Hot favourite Hannu Mikkola of Finland managed only sixth place in his Audi, nearly three minutes behind Blomqvist.

The top 200 cars leave Monaco Tuesday morning for another 15 stages in the mountains and the survivors return to the principality on Thursday for the third and final act.

Frenchman Jean-Luc Therier, winner of one timed-test in his Renault 5 Turbo, became the first leading contender to retire with a broken gearbox.

The 4,000-km opening event of the World Championship season ends here on Friday.

Borg decides to quit world tennis

BANGKOK (R) — Sweden's Bjorn Borg, one of the all-time greats of tennis, announced that he would quit competitive tennis later this year.

"I will play my last championship in Monte Carlo in April," he told reporters as prepared to fly to Katmandu, Nepal, with his parents, wife Mariana and coach Lennart Bergelin.

Borg, Wimbledon champion five times and French Open winner six times, also said that "Monte Carlo is the only tournament I will play this year."

The remarks to reporters who had kept vigil at the Bangkok hotel where he was staying confirmed a statement by coach Bergelin that Borg had decided to retire from world tennis as he was tired of tournament competition after 10 strenuous years.

"He has no more fighting spirit left, no real motivation. He has played good tennis, but he cannot take it anymore. He cannot stand the strain of circuit competition and four hours of practice a day," the coach added following Borg's

announcement.

Bergelin said that apart from the Monte Carlo tournament Borg, 26, would play in a few exhibitions in the United States, "but that is all."

He, however, added that Borg "will be in tennis... in business dealings connected with tennis," after retiring from competition.

Asked why Borg had earlier told reporters in Bangkok, where he played exhibition matches, that he intended to play in the U.S. Open and Wimbledon Championships as well as other European tournaments this year, Bergelin said the idea had been to announce the retirement in the United States.

"But last night we decided it was no use holding back. The press... you people... are so persistent," he added.

Borg won his Wimbledon singles titles on grass from 1976 to 1980 and the French Championships on clay, proving his mastery of both surfaces. Yet he failed to lift the U.S. Open crown, a lifelong ambition, despite reaching the final four times.

At the age of 15 he represented Sweden in the Davis Cup men's team competition and led them to the trophy in 1975, when he remained unbeaten in singles.

Borg won the Italian title at the age of 17 and the French title soon after his 18th birthday, in 1974. He also became the third youngest Wimbledon champion when he captured the men's singles title for the first time in 1976.

Borg's achievements have left him a multi-millionaire and possibly the richest man in sport.

The weapons which earned him a fortune and left him a tax exile in Monaco were a deadly forehand and two fisted-backhand. The baseline was his domain.

Last year, Borg only appeared in a handful of tournaments following a dispute over tournament appearance with the International Tennis Federation.

It was told he would have to qualify for major championships, including Wimbledon, because he had not played enough Grand Prix events.

In New York, Borg's American agent Robert Kain said the Swedes would "quit the professional tennis circuit in April and not play in any Grand Slam events this year, but added it was possible he would return to competition later."

"Retirement? That's a pretty final word," Kain said at the Masters tournament. "And I don't think he's retiring now. I believe it's entirely possible that he'll play in some Grand Prix tournaments, and perhaps some Grand Slam events, in 1984 and 1985."

Kain, who represents Borg for the U.S.-based International Management Group, said he spoke to Borg on the phone last Friday.

"He says he has no energy, feels drained, and doesn't want to put the effort into going after number one in the Grand Slam."

The agent said Borg would play a week of exhibitions in the U.S. in the first week in February and in an eight-man event in Toronto. After that Borg would play exhibitions in Japan and South Korea and, perhaps, a Grand Prix tournament in Monte Carlo.

All classified contractors for the years 1979-1982 in the Ministry of Public Works as class "A" and "B" General, Class "A" buildings, and all international contracting firms registered at the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction are invited to get copies of the tendering documents from the project implementation unit, the Ministry of Education (behind the General Security Offices, Tel. 661166) for a non-refundable fee of JD 100 for every copy of each school.

Last date for obtaining tender documents is Monday, 28.2.1983.

Last date for submitting tender documents is Saturday, 5.3.1983 before 12 O'clock noon, at the Ministry of Public Works, Government Tenders Directorate.

NOTES:

1- All tenderers have to submit their offers in two separate envelopes. The first containing their pre-qualification documents and technical offer including time schedule, equipment, previous experience, and work load. The second envelope should contain financial offer and priced bill of quantities.

2- All tenderers have to fill the prices in the bill of quantity both in numbers and letters.

3- A tender bond of 5% of the amount of the tender should be attached to each offer.

Chairman-Central Tendering Committee

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Frenchman Jean-Luc Therier, winner of one timed-test in his Renault 5 Turbo, became the first leading contender to retire with a broken gearbox.

The 4,000-km opening event of the World Championship season ends here on Friday.

TENNIS TALK

Win with a waltz

By Maureen Stalla

SOONER OR later the weather is going to get better and we will once again resume our tennis schedules. But chances are our game will lag far behind our enthusiasm. Balls will fly everywhere, timing will be off and we will actually feel that we don't belong on the court, that is too long (on our side) or too short (on the other side).

It is a feeling that all tennis players, even the very best, experience. You have lost your timing and I've found that the best way to get back your lost rhythm is to concentrate on your footwork. Try to establish your rhythm with every step. Think of the stroke as a waltz: 1,2,3,1,2,3. The first count is the bounce; the second count is your forward step towards the net; the third count is the hit. If you fit your stroke into an even three counts, you will soon start to feel smooth and relaxed on the court again. Bounce, step, bit, 1,2,3.

In fact, be aware of all your steps on the court. Chances are, if the feet are right, the stroke is right. For a forehand, wait for the ball with your weight on the back foot (side to the net of course). After the ball bounces, step with the foot closer to the net directly towards the net and transfer your weight forward. For a right-handed forehand, the transfer is from your right to your left foot. Always step before you hit not as you hit. And certainly don't get caught with your weight still on your backfoot, having taken no step at all.

When running for a ball, it is much better to take several small steps, instead of one or two lunging steps towards the ball. If you try to economise and take only one step, you will probably be stepping toward the adjacent court instead of the direction you want to hit the ball. If your final step is late, or in the wrong direction, your body, shoulders and arm will try to compensate, resulting in an awkward stroke and a loss of power, pace, rhythm and, worst of all, the point. Remember your footwork.

India completes a rare day of success on tour

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Indian all-rounder Kapil Dev captured the last five Pakistan wickets to finish with career best figures of eight for 85 on the second day of the fifth cricket test Monday.

Pakistan were all out for 323 and India, who trail 3-0 in the six-match series, completed their task of winning the fifth cricket test Monday.

Sunil Gavaskar was lbw to Imran Khan for 13 at the start of the Indian innings and at 41 Krishna Srikkanth was second out for 21, bowled by leg-spinner Abdul Qadir's googly having hit two fours and a six.

Opening batsman Mudassar Nazar was Pakistan's outstanding performer, carrying his bat for 152 not out as the home team added 99 to their overnight 224 for five.

Mudassar emulated his father, Nazar Mohammad who scored an unbeaten 124 in the inaugural India-Pakistan series 30 years ago. This is the first instance of a father and son batting throughout a complete test innings.

Mudassar, 99 overnight, com-

pleted his fifth test century and fourth against India, three of them in this series. It took him 333 minutes and included eight fours. He made 231 in the fourth test and has now scored 609 runs in his last seven innings against the touring side.

Sunil Gavaskar was lbw to Imran Khan for 13 at the start of the Indian innings and at 41 Krishna Srikkanth was second out for 21, bowled by leg-spinner Abdul Qadir's googly having hit two fours and a six.

But Mohinder Amarnath and Yashpal Sharma thwarted Pakistan's attempts to achieve a further breakthrough as they added 69 in an unbroken third-wicket stand before the close.

Amarnath, the more aggressive of the two, has so far struck six fours and a six, a vast hit of Qadir over long-off, in his 52 not out.

Fergus wins Bob Hope golf classic

PALM SPRINGS, California (R) — Keith Fergus parred the first extra hole here Sunday and defeated fellow American Rex Caldwell in the \$375,000 Bob Hope desert classic golf tournament.

Fergus and Caldwell shot seven-under-par 65's in their final round of the 90-hole event at the La Quinta Country Club to finish level on 25-under-par 335. Fergus' victory was the third of his career and worth \$67,500.

Caldwell, still seeking his first Professional Golfers' Association

Hamburg's fans bored with winning

process and bored by their predictable winning ways.

Hamburg, two points ahead of Bayern Munich, have acquired such an air of invincibility that rival managers and players openly suggest their amazing unbeaten run could last for the rest of the season.

One of the missing thousands from the Volksparkstadion appears to be national team manager Jupp Derwall, who has largely ignored the Hamburg stars as he rebuilds the West German team for the European Championships.

Club officials are puzzled, as the dwindling crowds, particularly as 36,000 are needed at each game just to break even.

They are also puzzled, as Hamburg's fluent attacking style, which has brought them 42 goals in 17 games, could reasonably have been expected to keep the turnstiles clicking merrily.

Though the city of Hamburg is suffering from above-average unemployment, recession alone cannot explain the mystery.

The answer, many critics say, is that Hamburg are simply too good. Their fans are sated by suc-

cess and bored by their predictable winning ways.

In the past Hamburg have relied on big names. The city's greatest hero is still centre-forward Uwe Seeler, who starred for the club in the 1960's and early 70's.

More recently they recruited Kevin Keegan and "Kaiser" Franz Beckenbauer, arguably West Germany's greatest player ever, but the star era now seems to be over.

With the three World Cup players now back in form—Hrubesch has recovered from a barren spell to hit nine goals and Magath has scored with some spectacular long-range shooting—the side is back on track.

All three showed distinct signs of World Cup weariness at the beginning of the League campaign. But Hamburg proved they have enough strength in depth to overcome such handicaps.

Borussia Dortmund trainer Karinheinz Feldkamp recently suggested the national side should consist of 10 Hamburg players plus Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

Derwall does not agree. Apart from Kaltz, dropped for the friendly against Belgium in September but since recalled, no Hamburg player has lined up for West Germany this season.

Midfielder Juergen Milewski and sweeper Holger Hieronymus have both appeared as substitutes but neither has so far been able to secure a regular place.

Derwall may have some justification for it is hard to pick out individuals in a Hamburg team operating more as a well-oiled functional machine than as a col-

lective of varied talents.

In the past Hamburg have relied on big names. The city's greatest hero is still centre-forward Uwe Seeler, who starred for the club in the 1960's and early 70's.

More recently they recruited Kevin Keegan and "

Int'l credit crisis said under control

BONN (R) — West German central bank chief Mr. Karl Otto Pöhl said in an interview Sunday night he believed the international credit crisis had been brought under control.

Answering questions on a television current affairs programme, he said the central banks of richer nations had not become last minute rescuers for the international financial system.

He said it was true the main central banks had intervened last autumn in the cases of Mexico and Brazil because they had discerned a possible danger to the international banking system's ability to function.

He said West Germany's monetary system was not in any acute danger because of the financial crisis in certain countries.

Private banks had to furnish the lion's share of financing, but he believed the central banks had the responsibility for the system's ability to function.

West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff and Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said they welcomed the stronger lending conditions set by the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Stoltenberg said he could not foresee the 1929 collapse of the financial system repeating itself.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed lower in active trading on sterling's sharp fall against the dollar and on news that the OPEC meeting had ended without agreement, dealers said. The commencement of the water workers' strike also contributed to the lower trend and the F.T. index at 1500 Monday was down 10.6 at 608.8.

The inconclusive OPEC meeting weakened the oil sector where Shell ended 32p down at 412. The rest of the market moved lower, with government bonds showing net losses ranging to 2½ points in a thin market, dealers added.

Gold shares lost as much as 57 as the bullion price declined and North American shares eased.

Dowty Group was down 12p at 138 after six month interim at the bottom end of market expectations. UDS, awaiting further developments on the bid by Bassishaw, was off 5p at 101. Burton fell 12p at 292.

In banks, Midland and Lloyds were off 2p at 316 and 416 respectively, while in electrics, GEC was down 9p at 193, Plessey fell 22p at 567 and Sedg 5p at 472 after 482.

Among leading industrials Distillers fell 5p at 246, Beecham was off 9p at 341 and ICI declined 6p at 364.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5450/60	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2323/26	Canadian dollars	
	2.4785/95	West German marks	
	2.7130/40	Dutch guilders	
	2.0340/55	Swiss francs	
	48.28/33	Belgian francs	
	7.0160/0210	French francs	
	1421.75/1422.50	Italian lire	
	242.00/15	Japanese yen	
	7.4670/4740	Swedish crowns	
	7.1720/70	Norwegian crowns	
	8.7050/7150	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	473.50/474.50	U.S. dollars	

THE BETTER HALF® By Harris



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOVUC

DINEK

RICCAT

FONTEM

BETTER NOT MAKE THIS KIND OF HOMEMADE BREAD.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SKULK GULLY JOBBER SAVAGE
Answer: What those ants at the picnic do—
"BUGS" US

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WORLD

32 Red-Brigades members jailed for '78 Moro murder

ROME (R) — A Rome court Monday sentenced 32 Red Brigades leftist guerrillas to life imprisonment for the 1978 kidnap and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro and other crimes.

The sentence was read out by assize court president Severino Santiapich at the end of a 10-month trial held in a gymnasium converted into a fortress.

The judgment came close to five years after Mr. Moro was seized near his home on March 16, 1978. The bullet-riddled body of the Christian Democrat leader was found almost two months later in the boot of a car parked in the centre of Rome.

The assassination of Mr. Moro shocked Italy and was conceived by the Red Brigades as a blow to the heart of the state.

Mr. Santiapich, flanked by seven judges, upheld all but two of the life sentences requested by the prosecution.

Among those condemned to life imprisonment was Mario Moretti. Two convicted guerrillas who turned informer have suggested that he masterminded the Moro kidnap.

Others were Nadia Ponti, Prospero Gallinari, Nathalia Ligas and Laura Braghetti, four well-known members of the Red Brigades' hard-line faction. Gallinari is said to have shot Mr. Moro with a sub-machinegun.

The six so-called repentants at the trial received lighter prison

sentences of 16 years or less. They had co-operated with police in tracking down other guerrillas under Italy's so-called "penitentiary law" offering lighter sentences to informers.

Antonio Savasta and Emilia Libera, two repentants who were involved in the kidnap of U.S. Gen. James Dozier in 1981, were both sentenced to 16 years jail.

Gen. Dozier, whose kidnap was the Brigades' most ambitious operation after the killing of Mr. Moro, was freed by police just over a year ago in the first major blow against the leftist organisation.

Forty of the 63 defendants were present as the verdict was read out. Four are still being sought while the remainder exercised their right not to attend.

Judicial and political officials have said the trial largely failed to explain the kidnapping of Mr. Moro, which took place after he negotiated Italy's first government since 1947 to operate with the support of the powerful Communist Party.

As the sentence was read out, Miss Braghetti buried abuse at repeat guerrilla Savasta.

"Bastard, you would sell your own mother," she shouted. The information gathered from repentants has been a major factor in a crackdown over the past year on the guerrillas, who have not mounted a major operation since the kidnap of Gen. Dozier.

Shultz to visit Japan

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will follow up last week's visit to Washington by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by going to Tokyo next weekend for talks on the broad range of issues raised.

U.S. officials said no specific agreements were expected to emerge, but Mr. Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Shinjiro Abe would review the complex relationship between their countries and also discuss international issues.

The Washington talks, during which Mr. Nakasone and President Reagan were said to have established a warm rapport, focussed on trade and defence problems between the two countries.

The officials said Mr. Shultz was likely to reinforce the twin messages given to Mr. Nakasone — that his moves to strengthen Japan's defences and lift barriers to imports were appreciated but that the Reagan administration

Malaysia finds no international links with Soviet embassy attack

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Police investigations have shown that a religious Islamic group claiming responsibility for a shooting incident at the Soviet embassy earlier this month had no international links, Malaysia's deputy prime minister said.

Datuk Musa Hitam, who is also the home minister, told a political meeting in the southern state of Negri Sembilan that police were now trying to trace local leaders and members of the international Muslim Brotherhood organisation.

Police described the incident as

wanted more to be done.

The trip, the second major foray overseas by Mr. Shultz since he became secretary of state, was planned prior to Mr. Nakasone's Washington visit and also includes visits to China, South Korea and Hong Kong.

Firm arrangements for the four-day visit starting on Sunday have yet to be made as they depend on the programme of Japan's parliament, which opened a new session Monday.

While in Washington, Mr. Nakasone cemented Japan's alliance with the United States but left the thorny question of easing Japan's restrictions on beef and citrus fruit imports to working-level discussions.

Mr. Abe told the Japanese Parliament Monday that in his talks with Mr. Shultz he intended to try to develop relations between the two countries "not only in the settlement of specific issues but also taking care not to lose sight of the positive cooperation between Japan and the United States."

Radio Solidarity team on trial in court

WARSAW (R) — A Polish military court opened proceedings Monday against 10 activists of Warsaw's underground broadcasting station, Radio Solidarity, the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said.

Trybuna Ludu said the idea of the radio station independent of state control emerged in the late 1970s among dissidents linked to the Workers Defence Committee (KOR). It named Romaszewski as leading activist of the group.

The paper said the military court "begins reviewing its indictment against the activists" but did not say what the charges were.

Two other men were arrested last June while carrying a portable transmitter which had been placed on the roofs of tall buildings in central Warsaw.

The newspaper also reported that 18 underground Solidarity activists in the south-west city of Opole were given jail terms from five months to one year for continuing union activity under martial law, including the distribution of anti-state leaflets.

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